The Union Cause. The skies brighten. To-day we are more confident, more sanguine than ever of the complete triumph of the Federal Republic over its domestic foes than ever-We see just as clearly that the Union army will very soon aweep the rebel army out of Kentucky like chaff in a whirlwind, as if we were prophets. 'The loyal force, in that State is already vast like a thunder-cloud over the heads of the conspirators. The doom of the rebellion may be delayed a little while but it cannot be averted. Look at Virginia. Thousands of our brave soldiers have made her "sacred soil" more by haptizing it anew with such blood as the soldiers of Washington once shed under the guns of Lord Cornwallis; but what fearful blow we have there dealt the cause of treason; which now reels and staggers under the force of its death-wound. It is sad to reflecty as indiduals, that one patriot has died, but as citizens we rejoice in the knowledge that the precious sacrifice has not been made in vain. And as a nation our loss is a mere trifle. But what of this so-called Southern Confederacy; this miserable, God-defying spawn of sin? Suppose the loss on both sides be equal in point of numbers-what then? We can muster four men to their one; the loss of ten thousand soldiers to them is a frightful disaster; to us it is hardly perceptible. We too are increasing in population by foreign immigration, and also by multitudes of refugees from the rebel States. Only a few days ago near three hundred volunteers entered the Federal army at Decatur, Ala., from three counties. The force of the South is, on the countrary, fast diminishing. We can lose fifteen thousand men more easily than they can lose five thousand. When we come to the question of resources, of trade, of money, of credit, the preponderance is yet greater on our side. Our tremendous Iron-clad vessels will in a few weeks literally swarm on Southern us the nation is realizing the real nature

Jakon 5" Up then with the glorious old national Union, freedom-speaking banner, and shout as the distant heavens brighten and glow with the first faint flashings of victory, and shoot long arrows of fremulous light far across the sky. Let no man be so faint, so timid, so unmanly as to say that the sun has ceased to shine because a little mist floating up from some stagnaut marsh has obscured its glory for a moment. That mist will scatter, and all be bright again. Show your hands both Right and Might are ours.

Which would You Imitate? A war correspondent of the N. York Times, writing from Virginia, relates two incidents which are worth copying :

" One ' true Woman,' though strong seseah, describes the finding upon her farm of a dead Yankee who had died peacefully upon his blanket, spread in a retired In his pocket were found letters from his mother advising him to be a good boy, and recommending him to put his trust in the God of Battles. She states that she went and looked at him, and then came back to the house, and had, as she expresses it, 'a good old cry' about it.

Another lady, writing from Richmond inquires all about the battles, with a curious minuteness that only a woman could exhibit, and then finishes by saying, 'Don't bury any dead Yankees on our farm, for I don't want to cat bread made from Yankee blood!' Which of these two women does most honor to her

Martint Law in Cincinnati.

Maj.-Gen. Lewis Wallace has issued an order stating that he by order of Maj. General Wright, assumes command of active, daring, and powerful enemy threatens them with every consequence and their inhabitants must assist in the

have been assigned for the chigalry's de-William Shakspeare puts into the guonth of Enobarbus, in "Autony and Cleopadra," the best reason we have yet seen.

" I will go neet some ditch wherein to die; the non-tove lie My latter part of life.

WThe Warning of Henry Clay

Pence Impossible, Without Union. Mr. President, if consent were givenif it were possible to separate by mutual agreement and by a given line, in less than sixty days after such an agreement had been executed, war would break out between the free and slaveholding portions of the Union-between the two independent portions into which it would be erected in virtue of the act of separation. - Henry Clay.

DISUNION NO REMEDY. Let us suppose that the Union has been dissolved. What remedy does it furnish for the grievances complained of in its united condition? Will you be able to push slavery into the ceded Territories? How are you to do it, supposing the North -- all the States north of the Potomac, and which are opposed to it-in possession of the navy and army of the United States. and increases rapidly. It will soon burst | Can you expect, if there be a dissolution of the Union, that you can carry slavery into California and New Mexico? You cannot dream of such a purpose. If it were abolished in the District of Calumbia, and the Union was disselred, would the dissolution of the Union restore slavery in the District of Columbia ?- Are you safer in the recovery of your fugitive slaves in a state of dissolution or of sererance of the Union, than you are in the Union itself? - Henry Clay.

THE UNION DESIGNED TO BE PERFFULL. I think that the Constitution of the thirteen States was made, not merely for the generation which then existed, but for posterity, undefined, unlimited, permanent and perpetual-for their posterity, and for every subsequent State which might come into the Union, binding themselves by that indissoluble bond. It is to remain for their posterity now and forever. Like another of the great relations of private life, it was a marriage that no human authority can dissolve or divorce the parties from.

THE PURY OF OUR CIVIL WAR.

Sir, we may search the pages of history, and none so furious, none so bloody, so implacable, so exterminating, from the wars of Greece down, including those of the Commonwealth of England and the revolution of France, none of them rage with such violence, or was ever conducted with such bloodshed and enormities, as will that war which shall follow that disastrous event-if that event ever happens-of dissolution.

ITS SURE RESULT.

And what would be its termination? Standing armies and navies to an extens draining the revenues of each portion of the dissevered empire, would be created; exterminating wars would follow, not a war of two or three years, but of interminable duration-an exterminating war would follow until some Phillipor Alexander, some Casar or Napoleon, would rise to cut the waters. Our levies are puring out with Gordian knot, and solve the problem of magnificent enthusiasm. We are to-day capacity of man for self-government, and stronger, and the Rebels are weaker than | crush the liberties of both the dissevered at any previous period. Still better for sections of this Union? Can you doubt it? Look at history-consult the pages of all history, ancient or modern; look at and extent of this war-a war wholly human nature; look at the character of misunderstood before, and is therefore the contest in which you would be enbecoming earnest in its prosecution. The gaged, in the supposition of a war following the dissolution of the Union-and lion who has long slept has at last arous- I ask you if it is possible for you to doubt ed, and his eyes sparkle as he shakes his that the final but perhaps distant determane. Is it not folly for a mere segment | mination of the whole will be some desof the nation to attempt to destroy the pot treading down the liberties of the nation? They who are attempting this

HIS EARNEST TRAVER.

shall be utterly destroyed. There is no I conjure gentlemen-whether from the cause for even a temporary despondency South or the North, by all they hold dear at any little success of the rebels. Look in this would - by all their love of liberback at our Revolution, it too had its ty-by all their veneration for their anfluctuations, and its reverses, but the cestors-by all their regards for posterity-by all their gratitude to Him who good day dawned at last, and the great has bestowed upon them such unnumberbell in Independence Hall in Philadeled blessings -- by all the duties which they phia, whose iron tongue had seven years owe to mankind, and all the duties they before proclaimed that the Colonies were owe to themselves-by all these consid erations I implore them to pausefree, now rang out to the joyful multitude, ly to pause-at the edge of the precipice, "Twelve o'clock at night, and Cornwallis is before the fearful and disastrous leap is taken in the yawning shyss below, which will inevitably lead to certain and irretrievable destruction

And, finally, Mr. President, I implore, as best blessing which Heaven can bestow upon earth, that if the direful and sad event of the dissolution of the Union shall happen, I may not survive to behold the sad and heartrending spectacle.

Oh, sage and patriot of Ashland, admired and beloved whilst living, and bitterly mourned when dead, how sadly do we, thy weeping countrymen, realize the awful truth of thy words, which may Union men. Be resolute and fearless, at the time of their utterance have been re-Quail not for a moment in the presence of garded as the empty dreams of a visionary your foes. Our success is certain for declaimer. Even now, the lawns of Ashland, with with the blood of civil warfare, and the air once breathing and burning with thy warning eloquence, new resounds with the sighs and groans of the bereaved and the desolate, Is there not patriotism enough in the land to rally around the hanner of the Union -the Union of our country's heroes and statesmen-an army of patriots, whose swords shall exterminate treason and save the Republic? Shall this great nation be rent in twain, by selfish men, in the morning of her youth, while her brow is yet wet with the baptismal dews of heaven! Awake, oh, countrymen!

> A FREE CHURCH IS A FREE STATE -Countess Arrient, niece of Count Cavour, has published a narrative of his last illness, at the close of which she gives his dying words to the priest who came with the holy oil at his last hour. The count recognized him, squeezed his hand, and said ; " Brother, brother, a free church in a free State."

Awate, aries, or be forever full at

Thus the wise and good of the Old World, who have been oppressed with Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. It the grievous burdens of monarchy, arisis but fair to inform the citizens that an tocracy and an established church, whose days. priests are dependent on politicians for paid support, earnestly desire for "a free of war, and the cities must be defended church in a free State," as the richest of temporal blessing; and even offer up preparation. Patriotism, duty, honor, their lives to purchase it for their childself-preservation call them to the labor, ren-while we, deluded creatures, aland it must be performed equally by all ready in full possession of a free govern-"The Last Diren. Many reasons of sacrificing both to gratify the lust of some greedy hishop, some crown-hunter. of the superior officers of the expedition

> What are called "half-hearted Union men," gut credit for just half a heart more than they possess.

(From our Extra of Yesternay.) LATEST NEWS

Continued Excitement in Cincinnati! The Hills opposite being Fortified!

The Citizens Rapidly Enrolling!

The Enemy 39 Miles from the City

Porter's Fleet in Hampton Roads News from Army of the Southwest

Skirmishes with Rebels in Missouri

Intelligence from the Army in Virginia!

General Ewell Killed!

Martial Law in Cincinnati!

Business Entirely Suspended!

All Able-bodied Men Called into the Service!

CINCINNATI, Sep. 2-10 P.M -The exitizens are enrolling themselves rapidly n the different wards. Large numbers are working on the fortifications on the Kentucky hills.

Governor Tod arrived this afternoon and is in consultation with the military authorities. The utmost exertions are

being made.

The enemy is estimated at twenty to thirty thousand men, and is reported to be at Boyd's Station, thirty-nine miles from this city. The enemy is expected to arrive op-

site the fortifications on Thursday. The Forty-fifth and Ninety-ninth Ohio are falling back slowly to Covington. Our pickets extend ten miles out All steamboats are ordered to remain

on the Ohio side of the river. Gen. Gilbert's command, which fell rack from Lexington, reached Frankfort o-night. Some apprehension was felt

for its safety. There is no telegraphic communication south of Boyd's Station on the Kentucky

Central Railroad. Washington, Sept. 2 -Some frighten-d drivers imagined that Gen. Stuart's rebel cavalry was dashing up, and, accordingly gave the alarm. The panis spread almost with the speed of electricty, and doubtless there would have been rious consequences, had not the guards on the roads rushed forth with guns and threatened to shoot the drivers, when they returned to the field. This conduct on the part of the guard had the desired effect, as after a while the ambulances again reached the field and performed their appropriate duty in bringing away the wounded. There seems to be no doubt that the pickets of the enemy were hovering around the persons engaged in their humane work on the field, but up to an early hour this morning they had not been interrupted. Ambulances are constantly arriving here with the wounded and a small proportion of the sick.

From all that can be gathered, we have suffered severely. Our men are confident of retrieving our loss of Saturday. I was owing to their impetuosity and daring in charging the enemy in the woods that they suffered so many casualties.

A large number of stragglers on their way to Washington and Alexandria were picked up by the rebels during last night.

There was no fighting of consequence n Sunday-only occasional skirmishes r a few shots poured into the woods from time to time on the enemy, as if it try the range of our guns. From the sc ere conflicts previously, it was eviden that both armies were engaged in repairing damages.
About one o'cleck yesterday afternoo

several trains of cars at Manassas June tion, with ammunition and stores, were burned by the military authorities, prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels, which seemed to be imminent -the bridge over Bull Run having been destroyed by the rebels, and the property therefore being cut off from retir-

ing to a place of safety. February Motroc, Aug. 31. - All of Porter's mortar fleet and gunboats have come down James river, and are now at anchor in Hampton Roads, and part of the fleet that has been up the river is to go immediately to the Potomac: so says Commodore Wilkes. This morning the Norfolk boat, which has heretofore run regularly between Norfolk and this place came over with troops and discharges them on the steamship Baltie, lying I the Hoads, and returned for more troops

to dispose of in the same way. There is evidently much secret excitement among the Federal officers in this place, and the secessionists are rejoicing over what they claim to be a defeat it the late army movements under General

A part of the James river flotilla has left this evening and proceeded in the direction of the Potomac.

The Ironsides left Fort Monroe to-day at noon for Philadelphia. Her trip has been successful. A flag of truce was sent up James

river to Aiken's Landing to-day and carried up Colonel Forney, of Alabama, who was found and taken prisoner and paroled some time ago. They also took up some women and children. The steamship Baltic is being loaded

with froops to-day. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Gov. Curtin. to meet a requisition from the President, has issued orders for the fermation of three cavalry regiments within twenty Advance pay and bounty to be

Three immense rifled cannon, sever and a half, eight, and eight and a halt inch hore, have already been found it the hold of the prize steamer Bermuda. Other cases not yet opened are supposed to contain small cannon or rifles. Four city regiments left yesterday for

Meanins, August 29 .- The Union Appeal, of to-day, has information from one termining to die in that last ditch One We know not, alas, when we are happy, up the Yazoo which was under the able command of Captain S. S. Phelps, of the flag-ship Benton. The little armada consisted of the Benton, the Mound City and the Brage. They came across the Fair Play on the 18th, and took and searched her, finding her to contain 5260

Enfield rifled anuskets, with complete equipments, two mounts in howitzers and equipments, besides a large amount of field amountion for ortiflery and small

On the same day Col. Wood captured the entire camp equipage of the 31st Lou-isians regiment, and pure ed it to Richmond, capturing thirty-four privates and three officers. He burned the railroad depot and destroyed the telegraph at Richmond with eight railroad cars and a large quantity of army stores. Colonel Wood had with him the 75th and 58th. Ohio regiments, one hundred cavalry and four pieces of artillery, On the 25th, at Bolivar, Miss., he at-

tacked a force of three thousand rebels, dispersing them and capturing seven horses and ten prisoners.

The fleet on the 19th passed up the Yazoo river, and at Harris Bluff found a considerable force engaged in erecting a batterry of six guns. A few shells scat-tered the rebels, who left behind them three and a half tons of powder and one thousand shot and shell. The low water prevented the fleet's reaching the obstrucions in the Yazoo river.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Recent advices received from the vicinity of the late nanguinary conflicts in Virginia with the enemy report affairs in that locality as being comparatively quiet. The news from that quarter, considering the bustle and excitement prevalent, is decidedly,

Rumors and stories of the most extravagant nature have been circulating throughout the day. A great many of these have been found to be entirely un-

Persons who left Centreville late yesterday evening report that the command of Gen. Banks, which it was rumored had been cut off, arrived at that point at about 5 o'clock yesterday evening. There can be very little doubt of the correctness of the report, as our informant states that he witnessed the arrival of the command. It is further stated that a march of twenty-five miles was accomplished by him on that day in order to reach that

The greatest attention is being given to the condition of the wounded, who are conveyed with all possible promptitude to the various departments provided for their reception. An overabundance of nurses and physicians have tendered their services, and it is most assuredly true that the brave men who have fallen in defence of the national honor will not want for sympathy and kind attention in their sufferings. The different relief associations, both male and female, which have been organized, many of them lately, are assiduous in their efforts to alleviate the suffering condition of our wounded.

It was stated in a former letter that a large number of stragglers were yesterday picked up by the enemy's cavalry. The raids were made between Fairfax Court-house and Centreville.

Within the past two days the prices of provisions have nearly doubled, owing to the increased demand for them, and the country people being interrupted in their

On Sunday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, 15 of the ambulances being in advance of the train down a hollow, were captured. In all there were 230 ambulances and 60 hacks. About 2,200 wounded have so far been removed from the field. The movements were facilitated by Major W. C. Barney, of New York. Yesterday evening at 6 o'clock our army was wildrawn behind the hills of Centrer a a feint it is he-lieved, to draw on the enemy, but they did not advance. This morning our army again advanced two miles toward the old battle-field. The large reinforcements which have arrived there, consisting of artillery and infantry, make the army perfectly safe. No firing took place after nine o'clock Saturday night.

Kearney's division remained on the field till 10 o'clock. On Sunday some shells were thrown into the enemy, but no response was made. This morning a slight skirmish took

place in Kearney's division In the recent battle, General Hatch was wounded slightly-a ball penetrating the brim of his felt hat and flattened on the skull. The dead were being buried and the wounded removed to-day from the scene of the late conflict, under a flag of truce.

READQUARTERS OF THE ARMY. ADJUTART GENL'S. OFFICE, Sept. 2, '02. By direction of the President, Major General McClellan will have command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the cap-

By order of the Secretary of War. E. D. TOWNSEND, A.A.G.

[Special to the New York Post.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 - A long train of ounded soldiers has just come in from fairfax. It is reported that three or four department clerks, who went out as curses, have fallen into the hands of the

Senator Pessenden is expected here tonight. His son Samuel was killed in the battle of Friday and was buried at entreville. General Ashley, of Ohio, has arrived

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 -Our army has advanced two miles towards the late buttle-field. The killed are being buried and the wounded removed under a flag of truce. About 2,300 have been removed thus far from the various fields of bat-

St. Louis, Sept. 2. Steps have been taken for the conflacation of the property of Trustin Polk, for-merly United States Senator from this district. Capt. Tunneliffe, chief of United States police, has been ordered to seize the same, both real and personal property, and take an inventory thereof. property is estimated at \$100,000. Polk long since placed himself under the pro-tection of the rebel Government.

The old Merchants' Exchange was closed yesterday by order of the Provost Marshal General. Evidence of disloyal demonstrations was furnished, and should it appear that the association is thorough ly disloyal, its property will be confis-

GREENTHER, Mo., Sept. 1. Major Tigert has obtained a signal success over the guerrillas in southeast With a squadron of one hundred and thirty-eight Illinois cavalry, two companies of the Twenty-fourth Misonri Volunteers, and one howitzer of Second Missouri Artillery, the Major attacked Col. White, whose force is estimated at one thousand men, about twelve miles southeast of Pittman's Ferry, on Current River and after adesperate conflict of an hour's duration, completely routed White and captured all his wagons and camp equipage, and took many prisoners; also, a large number of horses and mules. Our loss in killed and wounded is not tection may be afforded. This procla-

stated, but is slight compared with that of the enemy.

New York, Sept. 2. The Tilbune's Washington correspondent says it is generally conceded that Gen. Pope somewhat exaggerated our less in the despatch fixing it at 2,000 in killed and nountled, ed as far as practicable. nd decidedly exaggerated the enemy's oss in placing it at double that number. The record of all the battles, including that of Saturday, will show, as is thought, a loss of from 10,000 to 12,000 at least, on our side, in killed, wounded, and pris-

The loss of the enemy is thought to have been less, since they fought much, as usual, behind cover. Many of our artillery borses, at which the enemy di-rected many of their heavy guns, were shot down; and several batteries were captured. The enemy's whole force, nocording to nearly every prisoner's account, is now entirely surrounded by our army with no possibility of ecopons, without the greatest battle of the eampaign being

ought against greatly superior numbers. Agentleman, who arrived from Bull lion this (Monday) morning, mays fighting was going on all yesterdry between Centerville and Thoroughfare Gap.

Yesterday morning, by order of Gen. ope, 148 cars and a locomotives were estroyed by fire, together with large quantities of ammunition and stores at Bristow Station. The empty cars and ugines alone are estimated to be worth 5,000 dollars. The rebels burned two ngines and 48 cars at the same place on Tuesday night. It is said that within the last 24 hours the enemy has fallen back to a new line of defence

A lientenant, who was captured, says that 150,000 rebels attempted to get through Thoroughfare Gap, but that only 100,000 were able to do se. Their forces were commanded by Ewell, Hill, and

The divisions of Generals King and Our informant cays that one main forces Bicketts are fearfully out up. The brig- were five miles from Centreville, on Sunade of General Hartsuff has lost more than half of its officers. Tower's and Duryea's, of the same

division, also suffered greatly. Gen. Hartsuff was not in command of is brigade, but was sick in Washington. Gen. Banks engaged the enemy near Sristow station, and, from all that I can earn, it seems be was attacked by column under tien. Lee in person, moving from the direction of the Rappahannock If so, he probably had a double task to perform; to repulse both Gen. Lee from the Rappshannock and a portion of Jackson's or Longstreet's forces from this

Burnside, Banks, and Hooker seem to have had an enemy to contend with in both front and rear. It is now certain that Gen. Banks not only burned his own baguage train, but destroyed three locomotives and three trains of cars laden with ammunition and supplies.

The locomotives and cars were at Bris-

Gen. Reno said in conversation to-day that he never saw a more daring act than one performed by the rebels on Saturday.

Out of the woods on the flank of several of his batteries swarmed what appeared to be stragglers from our forces. A few at first, then more and more until not less than a regiment or two had emerged. He was completely deceived until they were nearly upon his guns; when he caught sight of the red patch he knew them to be rebels, and turning his

artillery in a twinkling upon them, destroyed almost every man. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The Star of this evening reports that the rebels lost Gen. Ewell kitted, Stonewall Jackson badly wounded, and a large proportion of Generals and other field officers. Gen. Sige! was wounded in the hand.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—The undersigned, by order of Major-General Wright, assumes command of Cincinnati, Covington, and Newport. It is but fair to inform the citizens that an active, daring, and powerful enemy threatens them with every consequence of war, and the cities must be defended and their inhabitant must assist in their preparation. Patriotism, duty, honor, self-preservation call them to the labor, and it must be performed equally by all classes.

First-All business most be suspended at 9 o'clock to-day. Every husiness

house must be closed Second-Under the direction of their Mayor, the citizens must, within an hour after the suspension of business (1) o'clock, A.M.,) assemble in their convenient public places, ready for orders. As soon as possible they will then be assigned to their work. This labor ought o be that of love and the undersigned trusts and believes that it will be so .-Anyhow, it must be done. The willing shall be properly credited; the unwill ing, promptly visited. The principle adopted is, citizens for the labor-soldiers for the battle. Martial law is hereby proclaimed in the three cities; but, until they can be relieved by the military, the injunction of this proclamation will be executed by the police. Third-The ferrybeats will cease ply-

ing the river after four o'clock A. M. until further orders.
(Signed) LEWIS WALLACE.

Major-General Comg. In accordance with the proclamation of Major General Wallace, I give this public notice that the police force of this city will, until further notice, act as a provost guard: and I order and enjoin upon all good citizens to respect and obey them as such. Any disregard of orders from the General Commanding through the police will be enforced strictly. [Signed] GEO. HATCH, Mayor.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES Cincinnati, Sept. 2, 1862. General Orders, No. 1.

All places in the cities of Cincinnati lovington and Newport, where liquous of any kind are sold, must be closed at clock this morning. All sales are prohibited. Upon failure or refusal, the stock on hand will be confiscated for sanitary purposes. By order of Maj. Gen. LEW. WALLACE,

(Signed) H. E. ELS POST CINCINNATI, Sept. 2-1 P. 3 Business is entirely suspended. The street railroad ears have stopped run-There is a good deal of excite-

ment but no panic. People are quietly but actively organizing for defence. No male citizen is allowed to leave the city Our troops are preparing to evenuate Cynthiana. Homphrey Marshall is reported approaching that place from Pike

RESIDENCE DEPARTMENT OF THE PARTY LAND LAND BEING BY A STORY

The civil authorities being wholly unable to furnish protection to either person or property within the county of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky-Martial law is hereby proclaimed with-in said district in order that such pro-

mation of martial law does not interfere with the regular civil tribunals except to far as necessary for the public safety:

ed as far as practicable.

All orders issued from the Heatiquare. ters of the Department of the Ohio, or those of the officer in command of the U S. forces at Louisville, will be strictly

H. G. WRIGHT,

Maj.-Gen. Comd'g Dep't. Washington, Sept. 1 .- The Star of this evening reports that the rebels lost Gen. Ewell killed, Stonewall Jackson badly wounded, and a large proportion of ger erals and other field officers. Gen. Sign! was wounded in the hand.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Generals Kear ney and Stevens were killed in a severe ensurement which took place last even ing near Chantilly, about two miles north of Pairfax Court-house, between a portion of Gen. Popo's army and Jackson's forces. Our loss was heavy, but the enemy was driven back a mile and we ochis morning.

Washistorox, Sept. 2.—A gentleman who returned from the battle field this morning, reports that in Saturday's light wing was commanded by Gen. McDowell, but owing to the murderous enfillading fire of the robels, he was compelled to fall back.

Gen. Sirel commanded the center, and Gen. Kearney the right. It appears that our forces attacked the enemy in the woods from which the latter opened numerous batteries, causing great staughter.

The rebels suffered equally as much as our own troops. Our men, fearless and determined, fell back about a mile, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. day, in battle array, and prepared for all emergencies, having been strongly re-

All the wounded had been removed from the field of battle (of Thursday and Friday), which was yesterday still in our possession. The scene of the conflict of Saturday the enemy still occupy.

The cars came in this morning from the first battle-field, bringing many wounded, some to Alexandria and others to Washington. Many ladies have made liberal contributions from their private stores, and have been unremitting in their care and attention to the wounded. In fact the people of this District have acted nobly, and not a few men have volun-

eered as nurses. Our informant, when passing through Centreville, saw thousands of stragglers at that place, men of different regiments

all mixed together. Our informant, returning to the city this morning early, saw them marching hack to their respective regiments. They appeared cheerful and anxious to rejoin eir comrades. When the ambulances in large numbers

reahed the battle-field, yesterday, to bring away the wounded, a stampede commenced among the drivers, who turned the heads of their horses toward the road leading to Washington, and commenced a hasty retreat with their empty New York, Sept. 2.—The Richmond

papers of the 26th contain highly colored accounts of the rebel successes on the Rappahannock. On the 24th ult., Jackson, then at Warrenton, telegraphed to Richmond to hurry up the remainder of the army, and not to delay to prepare provisions, as enough had been captured at that point to feed the whole force for some time.

In the robel House of Representatives Mr. Foote offered a series of resolutions favoring an aggressive war, also favoring proclamation to the Northwestern States offering to guarantee the free navigation of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to their mouths if they will desist from the further prosecution of the war

Miss Lincoln's Reserved Killing -- A brother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, who was in the rebel army, it is reported, was killed in the late fight at Baton Rouge.

MONEY MARKET.

The Louisville Journal of the 3d says: Gold one firmer postering, the bankers willing at 20 jet out premium, and mileting to beyon 170, 18 per cent premium, and mileting to beyon 170, 18 per cent premium, and the editor prime it is at per cent premium, and the editor prime it is at per cent premium, and the editor prime at it at per cent premium, and the editor prime at the large cent, per cent from man, the bankers referring to self. The selling rate in the large can be present to be bankers are not dispress to bank at a per cent dispress to the per cent dispress. Small course of the new parties at any case dispersion of the new parties at any case dispersion.

## New Advertisements.

THEATRE Friday Evening, Sept. 5, 1869. THE 7 CLERKS: Or, The Miser of Margeilles! MASTER THE HEREIN

SWISS SWAINS!

LOST. A SMADL BLANK BOOK,
A contributing to the Carlest Sealer the Army, Letters, Bernelle hat the Prince
And the Berling is at this of a will be well be-STREET, STREET, STREET

LOST. YETTERDAY EVENTSO, AT THE LOCK

\$100 Bill on the Planters' Bank. SUP Any prison disting the case, and texture it at the Paics Office, will be past \$5.5. Sect. 201, 1812.

Bakers Wanted. U.S. Palery, 48 College creet Sept. list, 1800 I over 2008AN S. ALCEN-CORN MEAL,

A Tree Printer by State D. B. (Bolky, spot. COFFEE MILLS, BOOK LOCKS AND THE REPORT LANDING PLOUE For Family supplies,

Section by No. 1 No. 1.

DICK PANDLES-LOOP good heavy spills.

The district parties of war a year. GRASS BEEDS Bigs, Orshard, Herds

## DERBY. No. 56. College Street. FINE MILITARY CLOTHING

Officers' Fine Dress & Patigue UNIFORMS

A Splendid Assortment of Phys

Military Goods, COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR OFFICERS.

Fine Havresacks, Fine Trunks, (Copper Rivoted.) Fine Valises, French Canteons,

3 Row Gold Embraidered SHOULDER STRAPS. Pine Embroiderles, of all kinds,

Gold Buttons, Silk Rubber Coats, Rubber Blankets,

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